

## AMERICAN TARIFF LAWS.

X—WALKER TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

When the Twenty-ninth Congress met the free traders were able to count a safe majority, and it was not long in getting down to the serious business of revising the tariff of 1892. That law had proved a great revenue producer, and the Treasury was piling up too big a surplus for the financial health of the nation. The demands for a revision of the tariff had been heard the year before, but nothing in that direction was done by the Twenty-eighth Congress—further than to discuss the matter in an academic way. A bill reducing duties was introduced, but was promptly tabled by a vote of 166 to 99. The election in 1894 was perhaps the greatest go-as-you-please race the country has ever seen. Polk had received the nomination for President by the operation of the two-thirds rule in the Democratic convention, while Dallas, thought to be a high-flier man, was made his running mate—in order to make sure of the Pennsylvania vote. Clay was the Whig candidate, and in protection centers Polk was held up as a better protectionist than Clay. In Pennsylvania the Democratic rallying cry was "Polk and Dallas and the tariff of 1892." The Pennsylvania Democrats even went so far as to assert that the tariff of 1892 was a Democratic measure, and the Whigs were dared to repeal it, transparently in torchlight processions showing this challenge. On the other hand, the South thought Polk was a protectionist. Dallas was elected by a large majority in the electoral college, although they failed to poll a majority of the popular vote.

If the Pennsylvania people voted for Polk and Dallas under the impression that they were voting for the tariff of 1892 they soon found out their mistake. About the first thing Polk did was to appoint Robert J. Walker, a native of Pennsylvania, but a Senator from Mississippi, his Secretary of the Treasury. He was as much of a free trader as ever John D. Calhoun or Pig Iron Kelly was a protectionist. And the first time Dallas was called on to cast a deciding vote it was cast for free trade. Walker sent to Congress his report, which is to the free traders what Hamilton's "Report on Manufactures" is to protectionists. He took the ground that no more money should be collected from the people than was essential to an economical administration of the government; that no duty should be imposed upon any article above the lowest that would yield the largest amount of revenue; that below this point protection could be applied; that luxuries should pay the maximum duties and the necessities of the poor the minimum, and that everything should be taxed on a percentage basis, abolishing all specific duties.

This report was regarded as such a notable paper that even the British House of Lords had it reprinted for the use of Parliament. It was a shock to the protectionists, especially those who had voted for Polk on the assumption that he was a better protectionist than Clay. They felt that Walker had offended against the proprieties of office in using his annual report as a vehicle for a preaching of free trade doctrines. The free traders responded that it was no more than some of his protection predecessors had done.

When Congress got down to its work of changing the tariff, the first thing done was to hear argument on a resolution offered by Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, to refer the tariff question to a committee, with instructions that no changes should be made in the tariff of 1892. There was such little support given to this proposition that the proposition did not press it to a vote. It would have been like asking the Congress that made the Dingley tariff bill to reaffirm the Wilson tariff.

The Ways and Means Committee reported a tariff revision bill in due time. A Democratic Senator said in the course of the debates that the measure had been drawn in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the committee had merely fathered what others had done. The debate on the bill in the House started on June 16 and continued until July 3. Nearly all the speeches were of the "wet" variety, and few of them contained a syllable that was new.

There was one interesting passage in the House debate. A Northern member was prompted to say that the measure had brought in the Whig tariff, showing how the deposits in Massachusetts savings banks had increased. A Southern member was prompted to reply that the measure had brought in the Whig tariff, showing how the deposits in Massachusetts savings banks had increased. A Southern member was prompted to reply that the measure had brought in the Whig tariff, showing how the deposits in Massachusetts savings banks had increased.

The journey of the measure through the Senatorial labyrinth was fraught with many incidents. The high and low tariff forces were evenly divided, to a man. The Senator who had the deciding vote was a protectionist who had been instructed by his legislature to vote for a tariff. On every possible preliminary motion he voted with the protectionists, but when it came to an essential vote he cast his for free trade. His vote referred the bill to the Senate Committee on Finance only a week before the session was adjourned. The report which that committee was instructed to bring in would have taken more than a week to prepare. It looked as if the measure were lost.

The committee admitted in the Senate the next day that it did not even open a single paper in connection with the bill or clip a single line in the ink to prepare the report, although it was called together at 5 o'clock in the morning for that purpose. Thereupon a motion was made to take the bill out of the committee and immediately to consider it in the Senate. The Tennessee protectionist here decided that it was incumbent upon him to vote for this motion, and it was carried by a vote of 19 to 17. The bill was then taken up for concurrence. Meanwhile, Senator Johnson, of Maryland, moved to commit the bill to a select committee, with instructions like those given the Finance Committee. Senator Johnson withheld his vote on this motion, and it was now up to the Vice President to decide it.

Vice President Dallas was a Pennsylvania high tariff Democrat of the Sam Randall type. To vote for commitment would be to vote against the bill—it would be a vote for the continuation of the Whig protective tariff. To vote against commitment would be practically to insure the passage of the measure. In doing so he would have to vote against the two Senators from his own State, against the majority of the House delegation from that State, against the protection for which he was supposed to stand. But he did vote against commitment, and the result was an early passage of the Walker tariff. For the third time in the history of the Union a Vice Presidential vote had turned the scales on important legislation.

tion, Calhoun had defeated the woolens bill of 1827, and Clinton had defeated the tariff of the second United States Bank. Protectionists hold the action of Dallas up to public scorn to this day, while free traders are equally certain that he acted from the purest of motives. He is probably the only Vice President who ever broke a tie and passed a measure that did not coincide with his personal views.

A remarkable feature of the Walker tariff was its brevity. It had less than 5,000 words in it, and yet it went into greater detail than any other measure that had yet been enacted. It remained in force unaltered longer than any other tariff except the Dingley law. The only changes made in the eleven years of the life of the Walker tariff were those providing for reciprocity with Canada, and the exemption from duty of books for the use of Congress. Another significant feature of the bill was the change from specific to ad valorem duties. Early frauds against the customs houses had led to the adoption of specific duties—so many cents per yard, pound, or gallon. This time the conclusion was reached that frauds from undervaluation could be circumvented, so the ad valorem—percentage of value—duty was substituted.

The warehouse system also had its beginning under the Walker tariff. In the first half century of national existence the importer could bring his goods in and pay the duty whenever he sold them in 1842 this practice was legislated out.

of existence, and the importer had to put up the money to cover his duties before his goods could cross the dead line of the tariff wall. This aroused a great deal of complaint. As a compromise the Walker law provided for a system of warehouses, where imports could be stored for a year before paying duty. This warehouse system proved a godsend to importers in after years.

The ad valorem system of duties did not work as well in practice as it does in theory. William E. Meredith, the Whig successor to Walker as Secretary of the Treasury, gathered evidence to show inequalities of appraisement. He found that cord wood was admitted at Boston at \$1.50 per cord, at Gloucester at \$1.25, and at Portland at 75 cents; while samples of cotton goods prepared and submitted as a test were appraised at figures varying fully 25 per cent.

The prosperity of the nation during the era of the Walker tariff is one of the turning points in all tariff arguments. The protectionists assert the times then were good in spite of the tariff. They attribute those good times to the discovery of gold in California, to the stimulus of the war with Mexico, and to foreign conditions. The low tariff advocates promptly counter this assertion with the statement that the same might be said of the prosperity of the era of the Dingley tariff period. They find that gold discoveries in Alaska and the West, and the Spanish-American war, the Boer war, and the Russo-Japanese war all were features of the latest era of prosperity.

So the opposing ideas are no more able to find common ground as to the causes of conditions during the operation of the Walker tariff than they agree as to tariff principles themselves. Historians generally agree that the country was highly prosperous during the operation of the Walker tariff, though some assert that certain industries did languish during that period.

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To-morrow—American Tariff Laws.  
XI—The Morrill Tariff.

## WERE MARRIED LAST NIGHT IN BALTIMORE.



MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL HIMMELFARB, OF WASHINGTON.

## SAYINGS OF MRS. SOLOMON.

Being the Confessions of the Seven Hundredth Wife.

Translated by HELEN ROWLAND.

In my youth, my daughter, I knew a maiden of Babylon, and she was foolish! For she saved her money.

Yes, she wore the best kites for two seasons, and her frocks were always made over. The maidens and the hairdresser, they knew her not, and cheap corsets and bargain-sale gloves were her delight. For she said, "Lo, I would be loved for myself, alone, and not for my clothes, neither for my income!"

Yet, when she had waxed twenty-eight and had spent many evenings in solitude by the radiator, reading "Sartor Resartus," likewise "foolish" articles on "How to keep a husband," an idea occurred to her. And she said, "Oh, hail!"

Then she hastened forth, and she drew her hoard out of bank, and she spent it! Yes, she moved into an expensive apartment and ran bills with the modiste and the milliner. She submerged her angles in made-to-order corsets and her fingers she covered with diamonds. Verily she did things up in style! For she cried out, in her sudden awakening, "Lo, I have no time to lose!"

And she called up her cousins, saying, "Come! And bring thy men friends, for the house is prepared and the supper awaiteth them! And I would have much apparent attention."

Then, behold, men marveled to see such a stunning and popular creature; and, as one fly draweth another, so came they out of curiosity, until her parlor was overcrowded and the sofas were all full.

And when she had married the richest of these, she cried unto herself, "Alas, what a fool I was! For men want not woman which needeth them, but that one which seemeth to have everything she needeth; and what matterth it whether a man loveth thee for thine own sake or for the sake of thy dressmaker, so that thy footeth be bliss!"

But I say unto thee, my daughter, that it is as easy to catch a fly with manufactured honey as with the real article; and unto her that appeareth to have everything and singeth a society bluff all things shall be added; for a man, like a babe, is attracted by glitter.

Verily, verily, the burning question is not "How to keep a husband," but how to get a husband who will keep thee, properly! Selah!

## FUNERAL OF PIONEER BAKER.

Rev. John Weidley to Officiate at Obsequies for J. M. Magle.

Rev. John Weidley, pastor of the Church of the Reformation, will officiate at the funeral of John M. Magle, at the residence, 108 B street northeast, tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Magle was one of the oldest retired bakers in Washington, and his death was due to a stroke of paralysis.

Mr. Magle was born in this city. His parents were natives of Germany. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Magle answered the call for volunteers and served in the defense of the Capital.

He was a member of Olanthe Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias; Kit Carson Post, G. A. R., and District of Columbia Volunteers' Association of '61.

Seven daughters, one son and a sister, Mrs. William T. Tyser, wife of the chief of the Union Station police; Mrs. Lee Meredith, Misses Annie, Lillie, Emma, Bessie, and Stella, and Mrs. E. Wagner and John C. Magle—survive.

## In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Ladies can wear shoes one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures all itching, burning, chafing, and sore spots. It is a certain relief to corns and bunions. All Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitutes. Put FREE Allen's Foot-Ease in your shoe. Sample of the FOOT-EASE Sufferer's VOW: "I had a new pair of shoes made, and I was in a pin."

## WILL HOLD THE EXHIBITION.

Committee Arranges for City Planning Show Here in April.

Preliminary arrangements for holding the City Planning and Municipal Exhibition in Washington, to which President Taft has promised support, were made yesterday at a meeting called by Commissioner Macfarland, Henry Morgenthau, and G. P. Marsh, representing the New York committee on the municipal exhibition; J. H. Small, Jr., president of the Board of Trade, and W. F. Gude, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

The exhibition will be held in this city under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce in the last week of May, and a committee composed of representative men of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and other large cities will have charge of the plans.

Hayden Asks for Divorce. Henry V. Hayden yesterday applied to the District Supreme Court for an absolute divorce from Susie V. Hayden on statutory grounds. He names an Ohioan correspondent. The complainant says the marriage took place in Washington on October 16, 1932, and that three children have been born, Annie G., thirteen; Harry V., ten; and Philip Hayden, four years old. He says he lived with his wife until 1931.

## "WORK IS ALONE NOBLE."

By THE OPTIMIST.

To-day the contest on "Love" closes. From the great quantities of contributions submitted, it looks as though all the members of the club feel the force of the quotation which headed the announcement last week, "Love is our highest work." The pace on Love for Sunday promises, through your efforts, to be a banner one. It will be more than usually interesting, owing not only to the attractiveness of the subject, but the familiarity which we all feel we have with it.

The suggestion was made several weeks ago that the members of The Washington Herald Optimist Club aid me by sending in topics for future contests still holds good. I want every member to feel a personal responsibility in the welfare of the club, and to know that their suggestions are valuable, not only to the other members, but to me. So send in your suggestions for future discussion, as well as your contributions for the weekly contest.

"Work" appears to have been the favorite among this week's suggestions, and it shows that the members of the club, being true optimists, are not idlers. Nothing is so blunting to the ideals, or has so degenerating an effect on the race as idleness. To work is to feel one's self to be of the world, shoulder to shoulder with the whole army of ambitious and progressive mankind. Carlyle says:

"Work is the grand cure for all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind—honest work, which you intend getting done."

There is a deal of force in the quotation, especially the last line, "work, which you intend getting done." Therein lies the text of the gospel of work, and I am sure all the optimists will subscribe most heartily. The lives of all of our famous men and women are sermons on toil. Greatness is never reached unless through work. To achieve anything one must be willing, any anxious, to work for it. Carlyle again:

"Without labor, there were no ease, no rest."

Bishop Cumberland, in his comments on "The duty of contending for the truth," says: "Better to wear out than to rust out." And I think there can be no question of our willingness to wear out our lives in the consciousness of work attempted and accomplished, even though failure and disappointment beset our path. Activity is the stimulant which gives to life its rosier glow. No man or woman is worthy the name who prefers to sit idle in some out-of-the-way corner and watch the world pass by. To be up and doing—for ourselves and for others—that is "work."

I want to quote this from Mrs. Browning, which I think is singularly appropriate this week:

"Beloved, let us love so well,  
Our work shall still be better for our love,  
And still our love be sweeter for our work,  
And both, commended, for the sake of each,  
By all true workers and true lovers born."

We should all, fellow-optimists, be able to produce some beautiful and helpful thoughts on "Work." Surely we are all familiar with the subject. I know by experience that there are no drones in the Optimist Club. We are going to try to make each week a big one.

For contributions on this subject I shall award prizes as follows:

For the best essay.....\$5.00 For the third.....\$2.00  
For the second.....3.00 For the next five, each.....1.00

Other contributions received will be printed and will be given an award of honorable mention.

Contributions need not be typewritten, though they would be much better so. It is advisable that contributions be on a single sheet of paper, if possible, with the name and address of the contributor plainly written at the bottom.

The contest on Work will close Wednesday, March 31, at noon.

## SPECIAL.

A great many members and contributors have come in and received their buttons, the insignia of the Optimist Club. Many others have sent in their request by mail. The only thing necessary to secure one of these buttons is to fill out a coupon which was printed in last Sunday's Washington Herald, and, to aid you all, the coupon is herewith reprinted. You will see many of the buttons worn by our enthusiastic members. Come and get one yourself and get your friends to join. It all makes for sunshine and happiness.

## THE WASHINGTON HERALD OPTIMIST CLUB.

Please enroll my name as a member of The Washington Herald Optimist Club, and deliver to me the Club Button, the insignia of our hopeful brotherhood.

Name.....

Street No.....

City.....

State.....

Note—Club buttons will be given out at the office of The Washington Herald on presentation of this coupon properly filled out. Coupons may be mailed in by out-of-town members.

## RECTOR ACCEPTS CALL.

Rev. Mr. Holmead to Take Charge of St. Peter's Church, Smyrna, Del.

Rev. Charles H. Holmead, assistant rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, yesterday announced his acceptance of a call to become rector of St. Peter's Church, Smyrna, Del.

The young clergyman will assume his new duties immediately after Easter, and Bishop Harding will notify Bishop Klineham, of Delaware, that he has given his sanction.

Mr. Holmead is appreciative at the honor done him by prospective parishioners, and hopes to put forth his best efforts in the new field. St. Peter's is one of the largest congregations in Smyrna, and numbers more than 200 communicants.

Rev. Mr. Holmead was ordained a deacon and priest three years ago by the late Bishop Satterlee immediately after his graduation from the Episcopal Theological Seminary, at Alexandria, Va.

Shortly afterward he was made assistant to Bishop Harding, who was rector of St. Paul's at the time. Mr. Holmead was in charge of the services at that church until Rev. Dr. Talbot arrived from Kansas City to assume charge.

Mr. Holmead is a descendant of an old Washington family, and studied at George Washington University before entering the seminary. He founded the Glen Echo Mission.

## Hearing on School Building.

A public hearing was granted representatives of the Cathedral Heights Citizens' Association by the Commissioners yesterday morning, regarding the location of the Cleveland Park school, authorized by the last session of Congress. Three speakers urged that the school house be located midway between Connecticut and Wisconsin avenues, and north of Newark street. A site in this area would be central and in the heart of the rapidly growing suburb. Capt. James F. Oyster, president of the board of education, and R. R. Horner were present.

## Will Drill at Fort Myer.

A drill will be given at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon at Fort Myer for the benefit of the artillery branch of the Army Relief Society, of which Mrs. Timann N. Horn is secretary. The commanding officer, Col. Garrard, Fifteenth Cavalry, has courteously extended this compliment to Mr. Horn, and offered the regimental band for the musical part of the entertainment. Each of the three batteries of the battalion of field artillery will show special features.

## ARMY VETERAN DIES.

Jerome B. Diver Suddenly Stricken with Heart Disease.

Jerome B. Diver, who had been in the paymaster general's office of the War Department for almost forty-three years, died suddenly yesterday morning while on the way to his office. Just as he entered the building he became dizzy and sank into a chair. Dr. Braisted, a navy surgeon, whose office was on the floor above, came to his aid, but saw in a few moments that he had died of heart disease.

Mr. Diver, who lived at 222 C street southeast, was seventy-three years old. A native of New York, he enlisted in the 13th New York Volunteers as a private at the outbreak of the civil war, and served with distinction throughout his enlistment. After the war he entered the paymaster general's office, and remained there to the time of his death. He is survived by a wife and three daughters—Miss Mabel Diver, Mrs. Arthur Copeland, of this city, and Mrs. F. A. Leadley, of Rochester, N. Y. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

## You Manufacture Fat?

If it were not for the fact that you add to your fat every day, you would soon get back to a decent figure. Each day's activities consume some of your excess. But it is "off with the old-on with the new" with you every twenty-four hours, so that the fat balance remains unchanged.

Now, people who take Marmola Prescription Tablets really get thin, but harmlessly so, and a hint as to the reason is given above. They eat and drink with undisturbed delight as formerly, and yet they lose, many of them, a pound a day. The reason is Marmola causes the body to stop manufacturing useless fat; hence the body it is introduced into gets thinner as a matter of course. Each day's activities alone would account for the delightful result.

Check up results from this point of view and you can readily understand why Marmola Prescription Tablets cause no ill effects or wrinkles, but, on the contrary, help the stomach and the appearance. They are nature's allies, not her competitors. This commands them to, even the timid, as safe; and since they reduce one as fast as is desirable, that is all that is required.

When you get tired trying other methods of getting thin test this one, Marmola Prescription Tablets come in large, generously filled cases, and if your druggist cannot supply you, which is unlikely, you can get one or more cases by mail by sending the price, 75 cents, direct to Marmola Company, Detroit, Mich.

**SKANN-SONS & CO.**  
THE BUSY CORNER

**HOLLAND ROSE BUSHES.**

Each . . 10c  
A doz. \$1.10

Two-year-old, field-grown, hardy plants; all of the desirable kinds are included, such as AMERICAN BEAUTIES, BARON DE ROTHSCHILD, COQUETTE DES ALPES, MAGNA CHARTA, CAPTAIN CHRISTIE, PAUL NEYRON, GENERAL JACQUEMINOT, LA FRANCE, JULES MARGOT, LILCH BRUNER, AND MANY OTHERS.

## ALEXANDER SEALEY STRICKEN

Stratford Hotel Proprietor Dies After Week's Illness.

Held Responsible Position with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for Thirty Years.

Alexander Sealey died yesterday morning at the Stratford Hotel, Mount Pleasant, after a week's illness, during which his powerful physique resisted complicated diseases with a wonderful degree of vitality.

Few men were better known in business circles than Mr. Sealey. About half of his years were passed in Washington. He had friends limited only by that of acquaintance. He held a responsible position in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, dating back about thirty years, including several withdrawals, in all of which his place was held open for resumption at any time.

Ten years ago he took over the Stratford in Mount Pleasant, originally constructed for Dr. Hammond's sanatorium. Recently he purchased the property.

Mr. Sealey came of good family. Naturally he inherited artistic tastes from his father, Alfred Sealey, who was reputed a couple of generations ago to be the finest artist in delicate tracery in steel in this country, so much so, in fact, that the then United States Treasury officials, failing to induce him to leave New York City for Washington, found some detour around the statutes forbidding execution of bank note work out of the Treasury building, and employed him on his own terms to give the benefit of his skill. After all these years some of his work is still replacing more recent work on new issues.

Alex. Sealey, as he was well known by his friends, left a wife to whose devoted and intelligent industry he invariably bore glad testimony.

The funeral will be conducted in Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, Columbia road, by Rev. Dr. Fishburn, his pastor, where he and his wife were buried in high esteem. Interment will be in the Congressional Cemetery. Services at the church will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

## FROM WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

The woman who gave an abattoir dinner and the guests who attended it must have strong stomachs. Mine is ordinarily healthy, but I am positive that I could not eat a mouthful with such surroundings as are to be found in the refrigerating rooms of a huge market. We are told that the realism was so complete that the diners shuddered at the first glimpse, but held fast to their appetites.

A craving for new sensations carries men and women a long way from the refinement and luxury usually regarded as necessary to comfortable living. A sawdust-covered floor, is hardly compatible with delicate clothing, but that is nothing to decorations of bulls' heads on chopping blocks, sides of beef, dressed steaks, and waiters in butcher garb. Raw pork chops as salt and pepper holders! Horrible! And the hostess who conceived and carried out the idea was voted a genius of originality.

Originality appeals to most of us, but some of us balk at sheer barbarism. I have attended feasts that were delightful, and affairs which had all the charm and daintiness of the Orient, where feasting is carried to the finest point. There are Japanese luncheons, Chinese dinners, Mexican suppers, and all sorts of hybrid entertainments filled with surprises, but with nothing to offend a delicate stomach. A monkey dinner was regarded as the acme of coarseness, but the "butcher feast" has gone a step beyond it.

Are you sorry for the jaded taste which finds no pleasure in the sweet things of life? Existence never becomes a bore to sensible, well-balanced persons, for there is always something new to be found. There are new plays, new music, new books, and new pictures. If we must have something new, what is the matter with new scenes, new faces, and new styles? One of the most comfortable friends I have is a woman who confesses to a keen enjoyment in life. She is interested in every new idea and lives up to the most one event, she sees to it that she plays for amusement, not for criticism, and sees something to enjoy in each. She has good musical taste, but does not turn her back on the haunting melody of the popular song.

I have never known her to refuse an invitation when she could possibly plan to accept it. I have never heard her say that she disliked anybody, and I am sure that she never demonstrated the meaning of "snub" in her whole life. That woman is getting out of life about all there is in it, despite the fact that she has had her honest share of sorrow. She has not always received the treatment she deserves, but she has never had a grain of resentment in her manner. She looks with amazement at the bored woman, the one who is eternally seeking a fresh sensation. "Life is all too short for enjoyment of what comes to me," she has said more than once in answer to a restless woman's complaint.

When you have lost or found anything, telephone an advertisement to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

## THE THEATRE TO-DAY

THE NATIONAL

"Jack Straw".....At 8:30  
W. Somerset Maestri's dead-end sparkling English comedy of manners, with John Dew, Rose Ogden, Adelaide Prince, and an excellent cast.

THE BELASCO

"The Blue Moon".....At 8:30  
An enthralling feast adapted from the classic by Clyde Fitch. Full of complications and funny situations. Also Ryan and capable company.

THE COLUMBIA

"The Prima Donna".....At 8:30  
The dramatic comedy played by Genaro and the beautiful women. Good fun and bewitching music by Victor Herbert and Henry M. Blum.

CHAMBERS

Polite Vanderveil.....At 8:30  
Bill headed by Valerie Berge and seven other good vaudeville comedians.

THE ACADEMY

"Tory, the Bootblack".....At 8:30  
Charming comedy played by Genaro and Bailey. Not up to the Academy standard, but good in its way.

THE LYCEUM

Burlesque.....At 8:30 and 9:30  
THE GAYETY

Burlesque.....At 8:30 and 9:30

## A Home-loving Actress.

Few who know dainty little Edna Wallace Hopper only across the footlights are aware of her luxurious home life. She maintains, besides her big ranch in California, two establishments; a perfectly appointed apartment on Riverside drive, New York, and her own summer home in Mount Vernon.

This latter is a bijou villa in the artistic French style, and is set in the midst of a beautiful garden which glows with brilliant color from the first jonquils of April to the heady chrysanthemums of October. The furnishings of the villa comprise many art treasures collected here and there by Miss Hopper in her travels, including some rare tapestries which adorn the big hall. Only light dainty colors are used by Miss Hopper, soft ivories, delicate blues, and dainty rose tints prevail from the wonderful white and gold hall to the blue silk and lace hung boudoir of the lady of the manor.

Miss Hopper's chief pride is the color scheme of her dining-room. "I am so weary," she says, "of the everlasting humdrum style of dining-room. I have too much of that in my professional life, so I planned this home-planned it all myself—I designed my dining-room for health and beauty."

Those who have been fortunate enough to have seen the room and have partaken of the eatables therein set forth assert that the appointments certainly are Miss Hopper credit. It is of white enamel, with sheer white curtains. All the furniture is upholstered in beautiful delft blue leather, and this same color is carried part way up the walls. The chairs each bear the imposing coat of arms of the famous Dutch family, of which Miss Hopper's mother was a direct member.

## A Frohman Sidelight.

A man who knows Charles Frohman, perhaps, better than any one else in the world said the other day that the manager owes his remarkable success to his knowledge of human nature. "The insight of Mr. Frohman," said his friend, "enables him to gauge right the talent of every person who approaches him. 'No exterior has the slightest effect on C. F.'s judgment," he continued. "He is proof alike against physical beauty or gaudy raiment. The presence of nearness of a celebrity does not cloud his powers. He has hundreds of characters vitalized in his mind, and he never looks at any human being without mentally casting him in one of his plays. This is the same with child or adult, millionaire or beggar, merchant or prince."

Connie Ediss, the English actress, who has been very ill at her home in Savoy, Mass., has been taken to the Hillcrest Hospital, Pittsfield, where she underwent a second operation on Monday. Although the operation was successful, it was stated at the hospital that she will not be allowed to return again to her home until she is able to be removed to her summer home.

## FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

Wilton Lackaye complains that he will stop making speeches soon, as it gives him no time with his family.

Ross Stahli has played "The Chorus Lady" 1,500 times. She expects to sail for England in April for an engagement at the Vaudeville Theatre,